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EXAMINER

BRUCKART, BENJAMIN R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2155

DATE MAILED: 01/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/941,579

Applicant(s)

JEON, FRANK

Examiner

Benjamin R Bruckart

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 August 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☒ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>20010914</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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Detailed Action

Claims 1-18 are pending in this Office Action.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement filed on 8/14/01 has been considered.

Change of Address

The change of address received on 8/26/04 has been entered.

Foreign Priority

Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on an application filed in Korea on 10/8/01. It is noted, however, that applicant has not filed a certified copy of the 10-2001-46770 application as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 7 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,751,658 by Haun et al.

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Regarding claim 1, a portable storage medium, which is readable with a computer (Haun: col. 3, lines 22-32; mediums are described that are portable, optical disks, cd-roms, floppy disks), wherein the portable storage medium stores:

information used to certify access to a remote computer from a local computer in which the storage medium is mounted (Haun: col. 9, lines 41-67; recognize and register user); and

a program used to utilize a remote storage device (Haun: col. 3, lines 22-32), managed by the remote computer (Haun: col. 4, lines 66- col. 5, line18; NC server), as a virtual auxiliary memory of the local computer (Haun: col. 10, lines 29-38; mounts remote system and volumes), said program being a computer-readable client program that executes the procedures of:

being driven as soon as the portable storage medium is mounted to the local computer (Haun: col. 3, lines 22-39; col. 9, lines 37-44);

determining whether the local computer is connected to a network (Haun: col. 9, lines 45-50); reading location information of the remote computer from the storage medium and then connecting the local computer to the remote computer when the local computer is connected to the network (Haun: col. 9, lines 51-67);

reading said certification information from the storage medium and transmitting said certification information to the remote computer (Haun: col. 9, lines 55-67; recognize and register user); and

registering the remote storage device as an auxiliary memory of the local computer when access to the remote computer is allowed (Haun: col. 10, lines 29-38; mounts the remote system and volumes).

Regarding claim 7, a method of utilizing a remote storage device on a network as a virtual auxiliary memory of a local computer using a portable storage medium storing certification information and a computer-readable program (Haun: col. 3, lines 22-32; mediums are described that are portable, optical disks, cd-roms, floppy disks; col. 4, lines 66- col. 5, line18; NC server), the method comprising:

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inserting the portable storage medium into a corresponding drive of the local computer (Haun: col. 3, lines 22-32; mediums are described that are portable, optical disks, cd-roms, floppy disks);

driving the program (Haun: col. 3, lines 22-32; mediums are described that are portable, optical disks, cd-roms, floppy disks);

checking with the program whether the local computer is connected to the network (Haun: col. 3, lines 22-39; col. 9, lines 37-44);

connecting the local computer to a remote computer, which manages the remote storage device, when the local computer is connected to the network (Haun: col. 9, lines 45-50);

reading the certification information from the storage medium and transmitting the certification information to the remote computer (Haun: col. 9, lines 51-67);

allowing access of the local computer to the remote storage device on the basis of the certification information (Haun: col. 9, lines 55-67; recognize and register user); and registering the remote storage device as an auxiliary memory of the local computer (Haun: col. 10, lines 29-38; mounts the remote system and volumes).

Regarding claim 14, a method on a network, comprising:

storing a computer-readable program in a portable storage medium (Haun: col. 3, lines 22-32; mediums are described that are portable, optical disks, cd-roms, floppy disks);

allowing a user to insert the portable storage medium into a local computer (Haun: col. 3, lines 22-32; mediums are described that are portable, optical disks, cd-roms, floppy disks); and

using the computer-readable program,

having the local computer communicate with a remote computer through the network, wherein the remote computer comprises a remote storage device (Haun: col. 9, lines 37-55), and

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operating the remote storage device as a virtual auxiliary memory of the local computer (Haun: col. 10, lines 29-38).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2-6, 8-13, 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,751,658 by Haun et al in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,658,461 by Mazo.

Regarding claim 2,

The Haun reference teaches the portable storage medium as claimed in claim 1 with registering the remote storage device (Haun: col. 10, lines 29-38).

The Haun reference does not explicitly state setting the drive in the local computer.

The Mazo reference teaches setting a drive to operate the remote storage device in the local computer (Mazo: col. 7, lines 50-56); and

designating an identifier for the drive on a searching interface of the local computer (Mazo: col. 7, lines 50-56; local drive letter).

The Mazo reference further teaches the invention provides an easy to use and reliable interface for configuring connections between a local workstation and a remote host system (Mazo: col. 3, lines 11-20).

Therefore it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the portable storage medium as taught by Haun while employing setting a drive with an identifier as taught by Mazo in order to provide an easy to use and reliable interface for configuring connections (Mazo: col. 3, lines 11-20).

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Claims 3-6, 15-18 are rejected under the same rationale given above. In the rejections set forth, the examiner will address the additional limitations and point to the relevant teachings of Haun et al and Mazo.

Regarding claim 3, the portable storage medium as claimed in claim 1, wherein said program further automatically connects the local computer to the network when the local computer is not connected to the network (Haun: col. 9, lines 45-50; Mazo: col. 7, lines 47-56).

Regarding claim 4, the portable storage medium as claimed in claim 2, wherein the certification information defines an address to designate a specific storage area of the remote storage device (Haun: col. 9, lines 45-47; has to ask for boot information from a server, address has to be known; Mazo: col. 2, line 61; yourhost; col. 3, line 4).

Regarding claim 5, the portable storage medium as claimed in claim 4, wherein the identifier is selected among identifiers that are currently not used by the local computer (Mazo: col. 7, lines 47-61).

Regarding claim 6, the portable storage medium as any of claim 1, wherein the portable storage medium is a mini compact disk (Haun: col. 3, lines 22-32).

Regarding claim 15, the portable storage medium as any of claim 2, wherein the portable storage medium is a mini compact disk (Haun: col. 3, lines 22-32).

Regarding claim 16, the portable storage medium as any of claim 3, wherein the portable storage medium is a mini compact disk (Haun: col. 3, lines 22-32).

Regarding claim 17, the portable storage medium as any of claim 4, wherein the portable storage medium is a mini compact disk (Haun: col. 3, lines 22-32).

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Regarding claim 18, the portable storage medium as any of claim 5, wherein the portable storage medium is a mini compact disk (Haun: col. 3, lines 22-32).

Regarding claim 8,

The Haun reference teaches the method as claimed in claim 7, wherein the certification information to designate a specific storage area of the remote storage device (Haun: col. 9, lines 45-47; has to ask for boot information from a server, address has to be known);

The Haun reference does not explicitly state address but it is inherent in reaching a server.

The Mazo reference defines an address to designate a specific storage area of the remote storage device (Mazo: col. 2, line 61; yourhost: col. 3, line 4).

The Mazo reference further teaches the invention provides an easy to use and reliable interface for configuring connections between a local workstation and a remote host system (Mazo: col. 3, lines 11-20).

Therefore it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in the art to create the portable storage medium as taught by Haun while employing an address as taught by Mazo in order to provide an easy to use and reliable interface for configuring connections (Mazo: col. 3, lines 11-20).

Claims 9-13 are rejected under the same rationale given above. In the rejections set forth, the examiner will address the additional limitations and point to the relevant teachings of Haun et al and Mazo.

Regarding claim 9, the method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the remote storage device comprises a plurality of storage areas, each of which corresponds to certification information of portable storage media including the portable storage medium (Haun: col. 10, lines 29-38; volumes).

Regarding claim 10, the method as claimed in claim 9, further comprising:

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when the access to the remote storage device is allowed on the basis of the certification information (Haun: col. 9, lines 55-col. 10, line 9),

setting a drive to operate the remote storage device in the local computer (Mazo: col. 7, lines 50-56); and

designating an identifier for the drive on a searching interface of the local computer (Mazo: col. 7, lines 50-56).

Regarding claim 11, the method as claimed in claim 10, further comprising downloading data from the remote storage device to the local computer or uploading data from the local computer to the remote storage device (Haun: col. 9, lines 45- col. 10, line 38).

Regarding claim 12, the method as claimed in claim 7, further comprising:

in the remote computer which receives the certification information,

determining whether there is a storage area corresponding to the certification information in the remote storage device (Haun: col. 10, lines 1-9);

determining whether a storage capacity remains in the storage area and whether a valid term is not expired (Mazo: col. 10, lines 32-65; capacity), when the corresponding storage area exists (Haun: col. 11, lines 38-50); and

allowing access to the remote storage device when the storage capacity remains and the valid term is not expired (Haun: col. 10, lines 29-38).

Regarding claim 13, the method as claimed in claim 7, further comprising automatically connecting the local computer to the network when the local computer is determined to not be connected to the network by said checking with the program (Haun: col. 9, lines 45-50).

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Prior Art

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

U. S. Publication No. 2002/0049883 issued to Schneider et al explicitly teaches drive letter mapping as well as network mapping virtual address in paragraph 435.


U.S. Patent No. 5,701,491 by Dunn et al teaches bootstrapping from a disk to load data from a server.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Benjamin R Bruckart whose telephone number 571-272-3982. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:30 PM with every other Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain Alam can be reached on 571-272-3978. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9306 for regular communications and After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 571-272-3982.


Benjamin R Bruckart
Examiner
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HOSAIN ALAM
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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brb

December 10, 2004